

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, April 26.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 79, Min. 68. Weather, clear, with southerly winds.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.455c. Per Ton, \$89.10. 88 Analysis Beets, 11s. 11½d. Per Ton, \$90.60.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1908.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GEO. A. DAVIS OUT FOR VOTES

Will Run for Senate as Independent Republican.

George A. Davis will be a candidate for the Senate in the Third Senatorial District. He announced his candidacy yesterday, and has issued an official announcement of the platform upon which he will appeal to the voters. His stand will be that of an Independent Republican, and he has cut all the strings that bind him to party organization.

"I am going to run for the Senate," he says, "I am going to run even if I could get no more than fifty votes, but I know that I can get enough to elect. I have held many positions of trust in this country. I have been a police magistrate, a United States Commissioner, a Deputy Attorney-General, and have occupied other honorable offices, and I cannot see why I should not be a Territorial Senator. I am out to run anyhow, and my platform will be before the people. And on the merits of that platform I ought to be elected."

"I have made mistakes in my public life, the same as others have made mistakes, but I am not a delinquent. I have no charges to answer, and, as I was not here in the days of the Revolution, I have no sins to answer for. Am I not as good a man as Kalama and Goelbo and some of the others who have been judged fit to legislate as Senators? I think I am, and when the votes are counted you will see that there are many more who think so."

"If I am defeated I will not be any worse off than I am now. I am out of it, and I will only have to stay out of it."

Mr. Davis' platform, which is given below in full, contains two principal planks, one an attack on the present liquor law and its administration by licensed commissioners, and the other an attack on the system of penalizing delinquent taxpayers so heavily. The announcement to the electors, prepared by Mr. Davis for publication, is:

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Electors of the Third Senatorial District of the Territory of Hawaii:

Gentlemen.—At the election to be held in November I shall be a candidate for the office of Senator. If I am returned at the polls, I shall endeavor to redeem every political pledge I make to the people so far as I am able. One of the measures I shall demand is the repeal of the acts providing for a penalty of 10 per cent. and an additional 10 per cent. interest upon all delinquent taxes, and 10 per cent. penalty upon delinquent water rates payable in advance. This damage and unjust legislation finds no precedent in any State or Territory of the Union.

This unjust legislation bears heavily upon the clerk, the laborer, and the Hawaiians.

I will introduce an act to amend the present liquor law and provide therein for the abolition of the present license commissioners, and vest the power to grant licenses in the mayor of the City and County of Honolulu (limiting the number), and also provide therein that the mayor and the several boards of supervisors shall issue all licenses in the several counties, and shall issue to any reputable person a license to sell liquor, wines and beer upon payment of a fee of \$250 and furnishing a good and sufficient bond to conduct an orderly place, and the sheriffs of the several counties shall be the chief inspectors under the law, thus cutting down the expenses at present incurred.

I will demand the passage of an act giving full power to assess and levy taxes by the several boards of supervisors upon the people for municipal purposes, and will urge other necessary amendments to the County Act, so that the people shall have municipal government in fact as well as in name.

From time to time between now and election day, after careful study and consideration, I will introduce the several measures that I will introduce and urge the passage of by the Legislature of this Territory. I shall go to the people as an Independent Republican, supporting any good measures introduced by Republicans or Democrats. I shall make no pledges or enter into any political engagements that will in any way impair my obligations to the people of this constituency.

I am a firm believer in the future of this Territory, and in equal and exact justice to the people as a whole, and will only support such legislation as I believe will benefit the poor as well as the rich. The business interests of the country need have no fear that I will urge legislation that will impair the rights of property holders and citizens. I solicit your support in the campaign and your votes at the polls.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. A. DAVIS.

DOES THE NEW ACT MEAN GRAFT?

John Emmeluth Believes So and
Quotes Figures to Prove
His Belief.

Mr. Editor.—In last Monday's issue of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser I was quoted in regard to the act making a municipality of the County of Oahu. The views then and now presented are not offered from a partisan standpoint, but rather from that of a citizen desiring to see created here an economical administration of both local and Territorial affairs.

Under this act the 384,000 acres area of this island are put under municipal control, an absurdity which is best shown by tabulations submitted herewith, and which speak for themselves. Webster defines municipality as "a town governed by its own laws," "of or pertaining to a city or corporation having the right of administering local government," and had Honolulu proper—occupying one thousand acres—been so incorporated, there could be no serious objection to the plan, providing it were given the full rights of incorporation elsewhere under municipal act.

In the modern rapid growth of cities having tributary territory to draw business from, the practice has become common of annexing under one act and at one time sufficient areas to provide for increase of population over a period of one or two generations, and in like manner our city by the sea could be extended at any future time should conditions demand, and we would not be risking the opera bouffe that will surely result politically if ever we attempt to operate under the law as it now stands.

What would be the result were the conditions I have outlined actually created? We would have outside the city proper a rural area whose requirements would be limited to creating substantial roads and bridges and maintaining highways in much better condition than is now being done. In five years' time, with their improvements completed, maintenance thereof would permit of cutting the tax rate at least 50 per cent., to the manifest benefit of the agricultural interests.

Every feature of this so-called municipal act points the reverse of these conditions; says in as plain language as it can be stated, that we propose to exploit the agricultural resources of this island to the limit possible in order to obtain funds to be squandered in the city proper. "Graft," subtle, insinuating, insistent "graft," is written throughout the act so far as its effect on the cow counties is concerned.

The enactment of this law stands unique and solitary in the annals of self-government as a monument to class legislation of the most vicious kind, and in my humble opinion the sooner a Supreme Court decision can be obtained on its legality the better it will be for the taxpayers.

Its provisions for election of the entire Board of Supervisors "at large" is as unjust to the outer districts, with their small voting population, as is the present county law to the city—in creating three outside election districts for supervisor with a respective total registration of 450, 358 and 466 voters, while the 5250 voters of the city are obliged to vote "at large" on the three allotted to them under the law. This discrimination in the County Act would never be tolerated in any other community by so large and intelligent a body of electors as we plume ourselves to be in this District of Honolulu.

The following table shows the population of the fifteen cities of the United States having largest areas:

Area, acres.	Population.
New York	209,000 3,437,700
New Orleans	125,000 350,000
Chicago	122,000 2,500,000
Philadelphia	82,000 1,500,000
San Francisco	77,000 475,000
Seattle	49,920 250,000
Washington	44,000 332,000
St. Louis	39,276 750,000
Boston	30,000 697,000
Minneapolis	34,105 214,000
St. Paul	35,483 215,000
Cincinnati	23,616 425,000
Cleveland	22,422 525,000
Pittsburg	19,418 400,000
Detroit	18,398 309,000

Table of cities showing area of cities having approximately the population of Oahu:

Area, acres.	Population.
Charleston, S. C.	3,520 60,000
Eric, Pa.	4,480 67,000
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,350 61,300
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,864 65,000
Mobile, Ala.	8,320 65,000
Springfield, Ill.	4,800 68,000

The sources from which this information was gleaned also give data from which I have prepared the following comparative data:

AVERAGE PER CAPITA.	Area, Ass'd. Rate	Area, val.e. p. c. Debt.
Fifteen cities, large areas, .075	\$1091* 1.875	\$65
Six cities, small areas, .08	330* 1.412	\$30
Oahu County, 6.56	1170* 1.	\$38

*Assessment at par.

Six and one-half acres per capita in our expanded Paradise of the Pacific, \$1170 per capita of wealth, to be taxed

SECRET SERVICE MEN ON CROOK

Broke Safe and Photographed
Documents While on
Big Hunt.

One of the central figures of an exciting experience in insular government circles of the Philippines, Colonel H. B. McCoy, Deputy Collector of Customs, is a passenger aboard the United States Army transport Crook, accompanied by his wife, on eight months' leave of absence. He is en route to Washington, and has business of an important nature with the War and other Departments.

McCoy was recently prosecuted in the Philippines on a charge of falsification of a public document, was tried and found guilty of official imprudence and negligence, and was sentenced to imprisonment for four months and twenty days in Bilibid, but was, immediately following the sentence, fully pardoned by Governor Smith of the Philippines.

There was no real wrong committed, according to Governor Smith, the alleged falsification of a public document being technical in pursuit of certain important secret service work.

Colonel McCoy went to the Philippines several years ago as a major of Colorado Volunteers, and later, when he went back to San Francisco and was mustered out, he entered the U. S. Volunteers as a lieutenant-colonel. Early in 1901 he was appointed to the customs service, and was made deputy under Colonel Colton. In the fall of 1901, W. Morgan Shuster, who was under General Bliss in the customs service in Cuba, was appointed collector of customs in the Philippines over McCoy, and when he got to the Philippines he had with him Frank S. Cairns, who was chief of the customs secret service of Havana during General Wood's regime, and who worked on the famous postal frauds in which Rathbone was implicated.

There developed a factional fight in the Philippine customs service, the newcomers from Cuba being spoken of as carpet-baggers by the ex-soldier employees of the customs.

McCoy was at the head of the veterans of the army of the Philippines, and Shuster captained the Cuba contingent, and it was a merry war. The general idea seemed to be that each side was attempting to clean the other out of the service.

When Shuster was appointed a member of the Philippine Commission, McCoy was made acting collector of customs, and in that capacity he thought he had good reason to believe there was a conspiracy against the Philippine government. He put Secret Service Agent Manion, also now aboard the Crook, on the track of the alleged game, and Manion and an assistant one night broke into Cairns' safe and took out all the correspondence and documents therein and had each one photographed for reference, afterwards replacing the letters and other documents (Continued on Page Four.)

WITNESS IN ARMY SCANDAL

Officer on Crook a Principal
Witness in Important
Forgery Trial.

Captain William Weigel of the Eighteenth Infantry, who has been on duty in the Philippines with his regiment, is now a passenger aboard the United States transport Crook, en route to Chicago, where, before the Federal Court, he is to be the principal witness in a sensational trial, in which Captain Daniel F. Keller, or rather former Captain Keller, has been indicted for forging the name of Colonel W. W. Robinson, assistant quartermaster-general, U. S. A.

Keller went to the Philippines as a lieutenant of volunteers, and secured a small island in the southern group which he said he intended to exploit to develop pearl fisheries. He returned to the United States and was made a captain in the Regulars, and was stationed at Fort Sheridan, where Captain Weigel, now aboard the Crook, metted with him. Weigel had a book of U. S. Treasury blank checks, which he kept under lock, but one day he had it out and left it around, and when next he examined it he found three pages, six blank checks, missing. Keller was not suspected at the time.

Keller was later sent to Cuba, where he resigned, saying he had large private interests to take charge of. He went to Nevada and passed two of the checks, both signed W. W. Robinson, one for \$4000 and the other for \$3000. The Treasury pronounced them forgeries.

Keller was next heard of in Vancouver and Victoria, where he "flew high" and got rash enough to deposit one of the blank checks filled out for \$92,000. The bank suspected and telegraphed Washington. Washington wired back to hold him. He was extradited and taken into custody, but he managed to escape. Two days later he was recaptured, but again he gave his captors the slip, and it was three months later before he was again taken, this time in Mexico. He was taken to Chicago and indicted, and Weigel is on his way to Chicago now to give evidence against him.

ODD FELLOWS ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

The Odd Fellows of Honolulu crowded the Methodist church last evening in attendance at the anniversary services for their Order, at which special music and a special religious program was given. Rev. J. W. Wadman occupied the pulpit, his sermon being based on the principles of Odd Fellowship, the theme being developed beautifully.

Those who took part in the services, besides the Rev. Mr. Wadman and Rev. D. W. Crane, the regular pastor of the church, were Miss Rice, E. C. Rowe, Judge Quarles, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, A. F. Wall and Miss Gertrude Hall.

THE SPIRIT AND LETTER OF CHINESE EXCLUSION

Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and
Labor, Defines His Policy Regarding
Chinese Labor.

In the current number of the North American Review, Secretary Straus gives the result of his personal investigation into the workings of the immigration laws and the Chinese Exclusion Act. He writes:

"The question of immigration has been of great importance to the United States since the beginning of our history. It has changed materially in many respects with the growth and development of the country, but with the changes that have taken place the question itself has steadily increased in vital importance. In the beginning, we depended wholly upon the migrations from older nations of the world to this continent; but even then the migrations differed essentially from the migrations of earlier ages. The latter were due to different causes, and were for different purposes from those which impelled the migrations to our part of the continent. Formerly migrations were en masse, not individualistic. They were undertaken for the benefit of the state from which the migrants came. In all considerations of the question as it pertains to the United States, a clear line of distinction must be drawn between that form of migration and this, which is individualistic. . . .

EXPANSION BRINGS COMPLICATIONS.

"The legislative regulation of immigration presents an increasingly complex problem as the jurisdiction of the United States expands. It would be relatively simple if the nation were small and compact, with industrial operations so generally alike as to be susceptible of a uniform system. But the industries and occupations of the people of the United States are greatly diversified and are carried on under widely varying conditions. Moreover, instead of being confined to a single, contracted area, the jurisdiction of the nation extends to such distant and far-separated possessions as Alaska, Panama, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines.

These outlying possessions not only differ from the body of continental territory as to their position and needs with regard to labor and immigration, but they differ likewise among themselves. A particular policy of restriction, in the matter of immigration, expressly designed to meet the situation on the mainland, cannot be perfectly adapted to the needs of insular communities, each of which has its own industrial problems to solve.

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"The need of differentiation in the regulation of immigration was brought home to me with great force during the past summer, when, besides actually viewing the administration of immigration laws along the borders of Canada (Continued on Page Two.)

A LANDSLIDE BLOTS OUT LITTLE CANADIAN TOWN

Thirty Crushed to Death in the Village of
Our Lady---Mail Bags With Half a
Million Dollars Stolen.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 27.—The little French village of Notre Dame de Salette was buried under a landslide yesterday. Thirty of the villagers were killed in the destruction of their homes.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS STOLEN FROM THE MAILS

LONDON, April 27.—The Postoffice authorities have just made public the fact that two mail bags containing securities to the value of half a million dollars and other valuables have been stolen. The bags were a part of the mail sent from New York in March.

GLADIATOR'S DEAD AND MISSING ARE TWENTY-EIGHT

LONDON, April 27.—Five members of the crew of the wrecked cruiser Gladiator are dead on board that vessel and twenty-three other members of the crew are missing, having been lost overboard at the time of the collision with the liner St. Paul or after the accident when the cruiser was being rushed towards the Isle of Wight to be beached to prevent her sinking.

CLEMENCEAU TO ATTEND LATE PREMIER'S FUNERAL

PARIS, April 27.—George Clemenceau will represent the French government at the funeral of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, which takes place in Scotland today.

DR. BINGHAM SERIOUSLY ILL

The Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham has for several days been very ill and fears have been entertained for his recovery.

Dr. J. T. McDonald, asked as to the condition of his patient, last night stated that the principal cause for anxiety in Dr. Bingham's case is his low vitality and feeble reserve of resisting power. He has been rather infirm for many months past, his prolonged labors on his Gilbertese dictionary, recently completed, having taxed his strength to the utmost.

About a week ago he contracted a common cold but kept up and around as usual for a few days until Dr. McDonald was called and advised him to keep to his bed.

While his trouble is yet principally in the upper air passages there is always a dreaded tendency in elderly patients for the affection to insidiously creep downward to a bronchopneumonia, a most serious matter in a man of Dr. Bingham's advanced years and limited strength.

THWING'S FLEET SUGGESTION.

Rev. E. W. Thwing suggests, as an entertainment for the boys of the fleet on arrival here, that a congress of song be given, or a series of concerts, vocal and instrumental, by children of different nationalities, each nationality separately and in costume. He also suggests a photograph exhibition, scenes of places of interest, serving as guides to those who want to take tramps to view the country.

HOME FOR WOMEN TOILERS.

The Salvation Army has established a home for young women who must work for their living often under wages too small for proper care of themselves. The Apollo building, San Francisco, has been secured for the purpose, and the Advertiser has been asked to give publicity to the fact in order that any girl visiting the Coast from Honolulu may know that there is a place where she may safely go.

PHILIPPINE DEMOCRATS WANT RECOGNITION

Aboard the transport Crook is T. H. Cassidy, accompanied by his wife, who is en route to Denver to attend, at least he expects to attend, the National Democratic Convention, as one of six delegates which the Democrats in the Philippines are sending to knock for admission at the door of the big convention.

The Democratic National Committee refused to recognize the Philippines in apportioning delegations. Porto Rico got six and Hawaii got six, so the Philippines sat up and took notice and, though uninvited, are sending six to ask please can they get in. One passed through in the Korea. Cassidy is the second. The other four will pass through shortly, probably in the transport Thomas.

PREPARING FOR THE NATIONAL MATCH

About fifty men of the National Guard, under charge of Colonel Sam Johnson, were on the Kakaako rifle range yesterday in a test shoot, the first of a series of elimination contests towards the picking of a team to represent Hawaii in the next national match. All who took part in the shooting yesterday were men who had previously qualified on the range as marksmen, sharpshooters or experts, and their tests yesterday were first on the six hundred yard targets. All who made a score of forty out of fifty, a large proportion of the fifty, were then taken on the eight hundred yard range for further tests.

From now on it is expected that the marksmen of the regiment will be hard at practise, first to qualify for the team and secondly to shoot straight when in the big competition for the honor of Hawaii net.